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B. In the early days of the new regime in Yugoslavia there was very little direct interference in technical education at the University of Belgrade. Of course, the social sciences, particularly economics, philosophy, and political science, felt the direct impact of the new order for instructors within the above disciplines had served with Tito's forces and had been Communists prior to the war. Consequently, it was easy to place them at the University in teaching positions. Whereas with reference to the technical fields, the new government had very few followers who were top flight scientists; as a result, the technical departments were not exposed to immediate and direct interference. The indirect method employed by the government resulted in the formation of student groups (Communist). These groups evolved into a strong student Communist organization at the University. This organization made study very difficult for non-Communist students, particularly those who were not in sympathy with the new regime. Its power developed to such a stage that its representatives could request the faculty to dismiss either students or instructors who in the opinion of the students' organizations were opposed to the Tito administration. They attempted to induce the faculty to provide courses in indoctrination in addition to the general technical curriculum.

C. Under a new University constitution drawn up in 1947, the technical faculty and disciplines were separated from the rest of the University and made an individual entity called the "High Technical School", (*Visoka Tehnicka Skola*). The "High Technical School" has its own faculty. The former technical branches such as electrical engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical, etc., have been made separate departments. Each of these departments now [1953] has a chairman or dean. The school of mining engineering has not been made a separate department and as late as 1949 remained a part of the Faculty of Technology.

## 2. Personnel

A. In 1948 the head of the School of Technology was Dr. Alexander Leko.

He was an outstanding reputation in Europe in the organic chemistry field.

B. Dr. [redacted] (of Russian origin) was head man for physical chemistry. Since [redacted] (1947) the Physical Chemistry Department was divided into two schools: pure physical chemistry and electrochemistry. Fushin remained as Dean of the Physical Chemistry Department. Dr. Panta Tutundzich was made Dean of Electrochemistry.

C. Panta Tutundzich, Dean of Electrochemistry, received his education in Germany.

D. The foremost electrical scientist in Yugoslavia is Pavle Miljanic. Miljanic had an outstanding reputation in Europe. His field of interest was concentrated towards theoretical electricity and the inherent conceptions of electricity. He stands six feet [redacted]

E. Pavle Miljanic had two top assistants [redacted] in 1947. One of these, Miodrag Radojevich, was being considered as a successor to Miljanic.

He graduated from the University of Belgrade in 1929 with a degree in Electrical Engineering. Upon graduation he immediately accepted a position in the laboratory with Miljanic who made arrangements for Radojevich to do postgraduate work in France, Germany and Switzerland.

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F. Dushan Geric was also a top assistant to Pavle Milicic.

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G. Dr. George Dimitrijević, Professor of Chemical Engineering, was chairman of that branch of science at the University of Belgrade as late as April 1947. He received his education in Germany. By the time WWII began, Professor Dimitrijević was considered a genius in organic chemistry.

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3. Sometime after WWII a separate research and development center was created at the University of Belgrade. Panta Titundzich headed this section when it was first organized. The research and development center was provided with space and a laboratory at the Hygiene Zavod. the chief project assigned to this center in 1947 was research in pharmaceuticals.

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